



1     "Apparatus and Methods for Radially Expanding a  
2     Tubular Member"

3  
4     The present invention relates to apparatus and  
5     methods that are particularly, but not exclusively,  
6     suited for radially expanding tubulars in a borehole  
7     or wellbore. It will be noted that the term  
8     "borehole" will be used herein to refer also to a  
9     wellbore.

10  
11    It is known to use an expander device to expand at  
12    least a portion of a tubular member, such as a  
13    liner, casing or the like, to increase the inner and  
14    outer diameters of the member. Use of the term  
15    "tubular member" herein will be understood as being  
16    a reference to any of these and other variants that  
17    are capable of being radially expanded by the  
18    application of a radial expansion force, typically  
19    applied by the expander device, such as an expansion  
20    cone.  
21

1 The expander device is typically pulled or pushed  
2 through the tubular member to impart a radial  
3 expansion force thereto in order to increase the  
4 inner and outer diameters of the member.  
5 Conventional expansion processes are generally  
6 referred to as "bottom-up" in that the process  
7 begins at a lower end of the tubular member and the  
8 cone is pushed or pulled upwards through the member  
9 to radially expand it. The terms "upper" and  
10 "lower" shall be used herein to refer to the  
11 orientation of a tubular member in a conventional  
12 borehole, the terms being construed accordingly  
13 where the borehole is deviated or a lateral borehole  
14 for example. "Lower" generally refers to the end of  
15 the member that is nearest the formation or pay  
16 zone.  
17  
18 The conventional bottom-up method has a number of  
19 disadvantages, and particularly there are problems  
20 if the expander device becomes stuck within the  
21 tubular member during the expansion process. The  
22 device can become stuck for a number of different  
23 reasons, for example due to restrictions or  
24 protrusions in the path of the device.  
25  
26 In addition to this, there are also problems with  
27 expanding tubular members that comprise one or more  
28 portions of member that are provided with  
29 perforations or slots ("perforated"), and one or  
30 more portions that are not provided with  
31 perforations or slots ("non-perforated"), because  
32 the force required to expand a perforated portion is

1 substantially less than that required to expand a  
2 non-perforated portion. Thus, it is difficult to  
3 expand combinations of perforated and non-perforated  
4 tubular members using the same expander device and  
5 method.

6  
7 Some methods of radial expansion use hydraulic force  
8 to propel the cone, where a fluid is pumped into the  
9 tubular member down through a conduit such as drill  
10 pipe to an area below the cone. The fluid pressure  
11 then acts on a lower surface of the cone to provide  
12 a propulsion mechanism. It will be appreciated that  
13 a portion of the liner to be expanded defines a  
14 pressure chamber that facilitates a build up of  
15 pressure below the cone to force it upwards and thus  
16 the motive power is applied not only to the cone,  
17 but also to the tubular member that is to be  
18 expanded. It is often the case that the tubular  
19 members are typically coupled together using screw  
20 threads and the pressure in the chamber can cause  
21 the threads between the portions of tubular members  
22 to fail. Additionally, the build up of pressure in  
23 the pressure chamber can cause structural failure of  
24 the member due to the pressure within it if the  
25 pressure exceeds the maximum pressure that the  
26 material of the member can withstand. If the  
27 material of the tubular bursts, or the thread fails,  
28 the pressure within the pressure chamber is lost,  
29 and it is no longer possible to force the cone  
30 through the member using fluid pressure.

31

1     Also, in the case where the cone is propelled  
2     through the liner using fluid pressure, where the  
3     outer diameter of the tubular member decreases, the  
4     surface area of the cone on which the fluid pressure  
5     can act is reduced accordingly because the size of  
6     the expander device must be in proportion to the  
7     size of the tubular member to be expanded.

8  
9     According to a first aspect of the present  
10    invention, there is provided apparatus for radially  
11    expanding a tubular, the apparatus comprising one or  
12    more driver devices coupled to an expander device,  
13    and one or more anchoring devices engageable with  
14    the tubular, wherein the driver device causes  
15    movement of the expander device through the tubular  
16    to radially expand it whilst the anchoring device  
17    prevents movement of the tubular during expansion.

18  
19    In this embodiment, the or each anchoring device  
20    optionally provides a reaction force to the  
21    expansion force generated by the or each driver.

22  
23    According to a second aspect of the present  
24    invention, there is provided apparatus for radially  
25    expanding a tubular, the apparatus comprising one or  
26    more driver devices coupled to an expander device,  
27    and one or more anchoring devices engageable with  
28    the tubular, wherein the or each driver device  
29    causes movement of the expander device through the  
30    tubular to radially expand it whilst the anchoring  
31    device provides a reaction force to the expansion  
32    force generated by the or each driver device.

1 In this embodiment, at least one anchoring device  
2 optionally prevents movement of the tubular during  
3 expansion.

4  
5 According to a third aspect of the present  
6 invention, there is provided a method of expanding a  
7 tubular, the method comprising the step of actuating  
8 one or more driver devices to move an expander  
9 device within the tubular to radially expand the  
10 member.

11  
12 The invention also provides apparatus for radially  
13 expanding a tubular, the apparatus comprising one  
14 ore more driver devices that are coupled to an  
15 expander device, where fluid collects in a fluid  
16 chamber and acts on the or each driver device to  
17 move the expander device.

18  
19 The invention further provides a method of radially  
20 expanding a tubular, the method comprising the steps  
21 of applying pressurised fluid to one ore more driver  
22 devices that are coupled to an expander device,  
23 where fluid collects in a fluid chamber and acts on  
24 the or each driver device to move the expander  
25 device.

26  
27 This particular embodiment has advantages in that  
28 the pressurised fluid acts directly on the or each  
29 driver device and not on the tubular itself.

30  
31 The or each driver device is typically a fluid-  
32 actuated device such as a piston. The piston(s) can

1 be coupled to the expander device by any  
2 conventional means. Two or more pistons are  
3 typically provided, the pistons typically being  
4 coupled in series. Thus, additional expansion force  
5 can be provided by including additional pistons.  
6 The or each piston is typically formed by providing  
7 an annular shoulder on a sleeve. The expander  
8 device is typically coupled to the sleeve.

9  
10 Optionally, one or more expander devices may be  
11 provided. Thus, the tubular can be radially  
12 expanded in a step-wise manner. That is, a first  
13 expander device radially expands the inner and outer  
14 diameters of the member by a certain percentage, a  
15 second expander device expands by a further  
16 percentage and so on.

17  
18 The sleeve is typically provided with ports that  
19 allow fluid from a bore of the sleeve to pass into a  
20 fluid chamber or piston area on one side of the or  
21 each piston. Thus, pressurised fluid can be  
22 delivered to the fluid chamber or piston area to  
23 move the or each piston.

24  
25 The sleeve is typically provided with a ball seat.  
26 The ball seat allows the bore of the sleeve to be  
27 blocked so that fluid pressure can be applied to the  
28 pistons via the ports in the sleeve.

29  
30 The fluid chamber or piston area is typically  
31 defined between the sleeve and an end member. Thus,  
32 pressurised fluid does not act directly on the

1 tubular. This is advantageous as the fluid pressure  
2 required for expansion may cause the material of the  
3 tubular to stretch or burst. Additionally, the  
4 tubular may be a string of tubular members that are  
5 threadedly coupled together, and the fluid pressure  
6 may be detrimental to the threaded connections.

7

8 The or each anchoring device is typically a one-way  
9 anchoring device. The anchoring device(s) can be,  
10 for example, a BALLGRAB™ manufactured by BSW  
11 Limited. The or each anchoring device is typically  
12 actuated by moving at least a portion of it in a  
13 first direction. The anchoring device is typically  
14 de-actuated by moving said portion in a second  
15 direction, typically opposite to the first  
16 direction.

17

18 The or each anchoring device typically comprises a  
19 plurality of ball bearings that engage in a taper.  
20 Movement of the taper in the first direction  
21 typically causes the balls to move radially outward  
22 to engage the tubular. Movement of the taper in the  
23 second direction typically allows the balls to move  
24 radially inward and thus disengage the tubular.

25

26 Two anchoring devices are typically provided. One  
27 of the anchoring devices is typically laterally  
28 offset with respect to the other anchoring device.  
29 A first anchoring device typically engages portions  
30 of the tubular that are unexpanded, and a second  
31 anchoring device typically engages portions of the  
32 tubular that have been radially expanded. Thus, at



1 least one anchoring device can be used to grip the  
2 tubular and retain it on the apparatus as it is  
3 being run into the borehole, and also during  
4 expansion of the member.

5  
6 The apparatus is typically provided with a fluid  
7 path that allows trapped fluid to bypass the  
8 apparatus. Thus, fluids trapped at one end of the  
9 apparatus can bypass it to the other end of the  
10 apparatus.

11  
12 The expander device typically comprises an expansion  
13 cone. The expansion cone can be of any conventional  
14 type and can be made of any conventional material  
15 (e.g. steel, steel alloy, tungsten carbide etc).  
16 The expander device is typically of a material that  
17 is harder than the tubular that it has to expand.  
18 It will be appreciated that only the portion(s) of  
19 the expander device that contact the tubular need be  
20 of the harder material.

21  
22 The apparatus typically includes a connector for  
23 coupling the apparatus to a string. The connector  
24 typically comprises a box connection, but any  
25 conventional connector may be used. The string  
26 typically comprises a drill string, coiled tubing  
27 string, production string, wireline or the like.

28  
29 The tubular typically comprises liner, casing, drill  
30 pipe etc, but may be any downhole tubular that is of  
31 a ductile material and/or is capable of sustaining  
32 plastic and/or elastic deformation. The tubular may

1 be a string of tubulars (e.g. a string of individual  
2 lengths of liner that have been coupled together).

3

4 The step of moving the piston(s) typically comprises  
5 applying fluid pressure thereto.

6

7 The method typically includes the additional step of  
8 gripping the tubular during expansion. The step of  
9 gripping the tubular typically comprises actuating  
10 one or more anchoring devices to grip the tubular.

11

12 The method optionally includes one, some or all of  
13 the additional steps of a) reducing the fluid  
14 pressure applied to the pistons; b) releasing the or  
15 each anchoring device; c) moving the expander device  
16 to an unexpanded portion of the tubular; d)  
17 actuating the or each anchoring device to grip the  
18 tubular; and e) increasing the fluid pressure  
19 applied to the pistons to move the expander device  
20 to expand the tubular.

21

22 The method optionally includes repeating steps a) to  
23 e) above until the entire length of the tubular is  
24 expanded.

25

26 Embodiments of the present invention shall now be  
27 described, by way of example only, with reference to  
28 the accompanying drawings, in which:-

29

30 Fig. 1 is a longitudinal part cross-sectional  
31 view of an exemplary embodiment of apparatus  
32 for expanding a tubular member;

1        Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view through the  
2        apparatus of Fig. 1 along line A-A in Fig. 1;  
3        Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view through the  
4        apparatus of Fig. 1 along line B-B in Fig. 1;  
5        and  
6        Figs 4 to 7 show a similar view of the  
7        apparatus of Fig. 1 in various stages of  
8        operation thereof.

9  
10       Referring to the drawings, there is shown an  
11       exemplary embodiment of apparatus 10 that is  
12       particularly suited for radially expanding a tubular  
13       member 12 within a borehole (not shown). Fig. 1  
14       shows the apparatus 10 in part cross-section and it  
15       will be appreciated that the apparatus 10 is  
16       symmetrical about the centre line C.

17  
18       The tubular member 12 that is to be expanded can be  
19       of any conventional type, but it is typically of a  
20       ductile material so that it is capable of being  
21       plastically and/or elastically expanded by the  
22       application of a radial expansion force. Tubular  
23       member 12 may comprise any downhole tubular such as  
24       drill pipe, liner, casing or the like, and is  
25       typically of steel, although other ductile materials  
26       may also be used.

27  
28       The apparatus 10 includes an expansion cone 14 that  
29       may be of any conventional design or type. For  
30       example, the cone 14 can be of steel or an alloy of  
31       steel, tungsten carbide, ceramic or a combination of  
32       these materials. The expansion cone 14 is typically

1 of a material that is harder than the material of  
2 the tubular member 12 that it has to expand.  
3 However, this is not essential as the cone 14 may be  
4 coated or otherwise provided with a harder material  
5 at the portions that contact the tubular 12 during  
6 expansion.

7  
8 The expansion cone 14 is provided with an inclined  
9 face 14i that is typically annular and is inclined  
10 at an angle of around  $20^\circ$  with respect to the centre  
11 line C of the apparatus 10. The inclination of the  
12 inclined face 14i can vary from around  $5^\circ$  to  $45^\circ$  but  
13 it is found that an angle of around  $15^\circ$  to  $25^\circ$  gives  
14 the best performance. This angle provides  
15 sufficient expansion without causing the material to  
16 rupture and without providing high frictional  
17 forces.

18  
19 The expansion cone 14 is attached to a first tubular  
20 member 16 which in this particular embodiment  
21 comprises a portion of coil tubing, although drill  
22 pipe etc may be used. A first end 16a of the coil  
23 tubing is provided with a ball catcher in the form  
24 of a ball seat 18, the purpose of which is to block  
25 a bore 16b in the coil tubing 16 through which fluid  
26 may pass.

27  
28 The coiled tubing 16 is attached to a second tubular  
29 member in the form of a sleeve 17 using a number of  
30 annular spacers 19a, 19b, 19c. The spacers 19b and  
31 19c create a first conduit 52 therebetween, and the  
32 spacers 19a, 19b create a second conduit 56

1     therebetween. The spacer 19c is provided with a  
2     port 50 and spacer 19b is provided with a port 54,  
3     both ports 50, 54 allowing fluid to pass  
4     therethrough. The function of the ports 50, 54 and  
5     the conduits 52, 56 shall be described below.

6  
7     Two laterally-extending annular shoulders are  
8     attached to the sleeve 17 and sealingly engage a  
9     cylindrical end member 24, the annular shoulders  
10    forming first and second pistons 20, 22,  
11    respectively. The cylindrical end member 24  
12    includes a closed end portion 26 at a first end  
13    thereof. The engagement of the first and second  
14    pistons 20, 22 with the cylindrical end member 24  
15    provides two piston areas 28, 30 in which fluid  
16    (e.g. water, brine, drill mud etc) can be pumped  
17    into via vents 32, 34 from the bore 16b. The  
18    annular shoulders forming the first and second  
19    pistons 20, 22 can be sealed to the cylindrical end  
20    member 24 using any conventional type of seal (e.g.  
21    O-rings, lip-type seals or the like).

22  
23    The two piston areas 28, 30 typically have an area  
24    of around 15 square inches, although this is  
25    generally dependent upon the dimensions of the  
26    apparatus 10 and the tubular member 12, and also the  
27    expansion force that is required.

28  
29    A second end of the cylindrical end member 24 is  
30    attached to a first anchoring device 36. The first  
31    anchoring device 36 is typically a BALLGRAB™ that is  
32    preferably a one-way anchoring device and is

1     supplied by BSW Limited. The BALLGRAB™ works on the  
2     principle of a plurality of balls that engage in a  
3     taper. Applying a load to the taper in a first  
4     direction acts to push the balls radially outwardly  
5     and thus they engage an inner surface 12i of the  
6     tubular 12 to retain it in position. The gripping  
7     motion of the BALLGRAB™ can be released by moving  
8     the taper in a second direction, typically opposite  
9     to the first direction, so that the balls disengage  
10    the inner surface 12i.

11  
12    The weight of the tubular member 12 can be carried  
13    by the first anchoring device 36 as the apparatus 10  
14    is being run into the borehole, but this is not the  
15    only function that it performs, as will be  
16    described. The first anchoring device 36 is  
17    typically a 7 inch (approximately 178mm), 29 pounds  
18    per foot type, but the particular size and rating of  
19    the device 36 that is used generally depends upon  
20    the size, weight and like characteristics of the  
21    tubular member 12.

22  
23    The first anchoring device 36 is coupled via a  
24    plurality of circumferentially spaced-apart rods 38  
25    (see Fig. 2 in particular) to a second anchoring  
26    device 40 that in turn is coupled to a portion of  
27    conveying pipe 42. The second anchoring device 40  
28    is typically of the same type as the first anchoring  
29    device 36, but could be different as it is not  
30    generally required to carry the weight of the member  
31    12 as the apparatus 10 is run into the borehole.

32

1 The conveying pipe 42 can be of any conventional  
2 type, such as drill pipe, coil tubing or the like.  
3 The conveying pipe 42 is provided with a connection  
4 44 (e.g. a conventional box connection) so that it  
5 can be coupled into a string of, for example drill  
6 pipe, coiled tubing etc (not shown). The string is  
7 used to convey the apparatus 10 and the tubular  
8 member 12.

9

10 The second anchoring device 40 is used to grip the  
11 tubular member 12 after it has been radially  
12 expanded and is typically located on a longitudinal  
13 axis that is laterally spaced-apart from the axis of  
14 the first anchoring device 36. This allows the  
15 second anchoring device 40 to engage the increased  
16 diameter of the member 12 once it has been radially  
17 expanded.

18

19 Referring now to Figs 4 to 7, the operation of  
20 apparatus 10 shall now be described.

21

22 A ball 46 (typically a  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, approximately 19mm  
23 ball) is dropped or pumped down the bore of the  
24 string to which the conveying pipe 42 is attached,  
25 and thereafter down through the bore 16b of the coil  
26 tubing 16 to engage the ball seat 18. The ball 46  
27 therefore blocks the bore 16b in the conventional  
28 manner. Thereafter, the bore 16b is pressured-up by  
29 pumping fluid down through the bore 16b, typically  
30 to a pressure of around 5000 psi. The ball seat 18  
31 can be provided with a safety-release mechanism  
32 (e.g. one or more shear pins) that will allow the

1 pressure within bore 16b to be reduced in the event  
2 that the apparatus 10 fails. Any conventional  
3 safety-release mechanism can be used.

4  
5 The pressurised fluid enters the piston areas 28, 30  
6 through the vents 32, 34 respectively and acts on  
7 the pistons 20, 22. The fluid pressure at the  
8 piston areas 28, 30 causes the coil tubing 16,  
9 sleeve 17 and thus the expansion cone 14 to move to  
10 the right in Fig. 4 (e.g. downwards when the  
11 apparatus 10 is orientated in a conventional  
12 borehole) through the tubular member 12 to radially  
13 expand the inner and outer diameters thereof, as  
14 illustrated in Fig.4.

15  
16 During movement of the pistons 20, 22, slight  
17 tension is applied to the conveying pipe 42 via the  
18 drill pipe or the like to which the apparatus 10 is  
19 attached so that the first anchoring device 36 grips  
20 the tubular member 12 to retain it in position  
21 during the expansion process. Thus, the first  
22 anchoring device 36 can be used to grip the tubular  
23 member 12 as the apparatus 10 is run into the  
24 borehole, and can also used to grip and retain the  
25 tubular member 12 in place during at least a part of  
26 the expansion process.

27  
28 Continued application of fluid pressure through the  
29 vents 32, 34 into the piston areas 28, 30 causes the  
30 pistons 20, 22 to move to the position shown in Fig.  
31 5, where an annular shoulder 48 that extends from  
32 the cylindrical end member 24 defines a stop member



1 for movement of the piston 20 (and thus piston 22).  
2 Thus, the pistons 20, 22 have extended to their  
3 first stroke, as defined by the stop member 48. The  
4 length of stroke of the pistons 20, 22 can be  
5 anything from around 5ft (approximately 1 and a half  
6 metres) to around 30ft (around 6 metres), but this  
7 is generally dependant upon the rig handling  
8 capability and the length of member 12. The length  
9 of the stroke of the pistons 20, 22 can be chosen to  
10 suit the particular application and may extend  
11 outwith the range quoted.

12  
13 Once the pistons 20, 22 have reached their first  
14 stroke, the slight upward force applied to the  
15 conveying pipe 42 is released so that the first  
16 anchoring device 36 disengages the inner surface 12i  
17 of the tubular member 12. Thereafter, the conveying  
18 pipe 42 and the anchoring device 36, 40 and end  
19 member 24 are moved to the right as shown in Fig. 6  
20 (e.g. downwards). This can be achieved by lowering  
21 the string to which the conveying pipe 42 is  
22 attached.

23  
24 The second anchoring device 40 is positioned  
25 laterally outwardly of the first anchoring device 36  
26 so that it can engage the expanded portion 12e of  
27 the tubular member 12. Thus, the tubular member 12  
28 can be gripped by both the first and second  
29 anchoring devices 36, 40, as shown in Fig. 6.

30  
31 With the apparatus 10 in the position shown in Fig.  
32 6, tension is then applied to the conveying pipe 42

1     so that the first and second anchoring devices 36,  
2     40 are actuated to grip the inner surface 12i of the  
3     member 12, and fluid pressure (at around 5000 psi)  
4     is then applied to the bore 16b to extend the  
5     pistons 20, 22. Fluid pressure is continually  
6     applied to the pistons 20, 22 via vents 32, 34 to  
7     extend them through their next stroke to expand a  
8     further portion of the tubular member 12, as shown  
9     in Fig. 7.

10

11    This process is then repeated by releasing the  
12    tension on the conveying pipe 42 to release the  
13    first and second anchoring devices 36, 40, moving  
14    them downwards and then placing the conveying pipe  
15    42 under tension again to engage the anchoring  
16    devices 36, 40 with the member 12. The pressure in  
17    the bore 16b is then increased to around 5000 psi to  
18    extend the pistons 20, 22 over their next stroke to  
19    expand a further portion of the tubular member 12.

20

21    The process described above with reference to Figs 5  
22    to 7 is continued until the entire length of the  
23    member 12 has been radially expanded. The second  
24    anchoring device 40 ensures that the entire length  
25    of the member 12 can be expanded by providing a  
26    means to grip the member 12. The second anchoring  
27    device 40 is typically required as the first  
28    anchoring device 36 will eventually pass out of the  
29    end of the member 12 and cannot thereafter grip it.  
30    However, expansion of the member 12 into contact  
31    with the borehole wall (where appropriate) may be  
32    sufficient to prevent or restrict movement of the

1 member 12. A friction and/or sealing material (e.g.  
2 a rubber) can be applied at axially spaced-apart  
3 locations on the outer surface of the member 12 to  
4 increase the friction between the member 12 and the  
5 wall of the borehole. Further, cement can be  
6 circulated through the apparatus 10 prior to the  
7 expansion of member 12 (as described below) so that  
8 the cement can act as a partial anchor for the  
9 member 12 during and/or after expansion.  
10  
11 Apparatus 10 can be easily pulled out of the  
12 borehole once the member 12 has been radially  
13 expanded.  
14  
15 Embodiments of the present invention provide  
16 significant advantages over conventional methods of  
17 radially expanding a tubular member. In particular,  
18 certain embodiments provide a top-down expansion  
19 process where the expansion begins at an upper end  
20 of the member 12 and continues down through the  
21 member. Thus, if the apparatus 10 becomes stuck, it  
22 can be easily pulled out of the borehole without  
23 having to perform a fishing operation. The  
24 unexpanded portions of the tubular 12 are typically  
25 below the apparatus 10 and do not prevent retraction  
26 of the apparatus 10 from the borehole, unlike  
27 conventional bottom-up methods. This is  
28 particularly advantageous as the recovery of the  
29 stuck apparatus 10 is much simpler and quicker.  
30 Furthermore, it is less likely that the apparatus 10  
31 cannot be retrieved from the borehole, and thus it  
32 is less likely that the borehole will be lost due to

1 a stuck fish. The unexpanded portion can be milled  
2 away (e.g. using an over-mill) so that it does not  
3 adversely affect the recovery of hydrocarbons, or a  
4 new or repaired apparatus can be used to expand the  
5 unexpanded portion if appropriate.

6  
7 Also, conventional bottom-up methods of radial  
8 expansion generally require a pre-expanded portion  
9 in the tubular member 12 in which the expander  
10 device is located before the expansion process  
11 begins. It is not generally possible to fully  
12 expand the pre-expanded portion, and in some  
13 instances, the pre-expanded portion can restrict the  
14 recovery of hydrocarbons as it produces a  
15 restriction (i.e. a portion of reduced diameter) in  
16 the borehole. However, the entire length of the  
17 member 12 can be fully expanded with apparatus 10.

18  
19 The purpose of the pre-expanded portion on  
20 conventional methods is typically to house the  
21 expansion cone as the apparatus is being run into  
22 the borehole. In certain embodiments of the  
23 invention, an end of the tubular member 12 rests  
24 against the expansion cone 14 as it is being run  
25 into the borehole, but this is not essential as the  
26 first anchoring device 36 can be used to grip the  
27 member 12 as apparatus 10 is run in. Thus, a pre-  
28 expanded portion is not required.

29  
30 The apparatus 10 is a mechanical system that is  
31 driven hydraulically, but the material of the  
32 tubular member 12 that has to be expanded is not

1 subjected to the expansion pressures during  
2 conventional hydraulic expansion, as no fluid acts  
3 directly on the tubular member 12 itself, but only  
4 on the pistons 20, 22 and the cylindrical end member  
5 24. Thus, the expansion force required to expand  
6 the tubular member 12 is effectively de-coupled from  
7 the force that operates the apparatus 10.

8  
9 Also in conventional systems, the movement of the  
10 expansion cone 12 is coupled to the drill pipe or  
11 the like, in that the drill pipe or the like is  
12 typically used to push or pull the expansion cone  
13 through the member that is to be expanded. However,  
14 with the apparatus 10, the movement of the expansion  
15 cone 12 is substantially de-coupled from movement of  
16 the drill pipe, at least during movement of the cone  
17 14 during expansion. This is because the movement  
18 of the pistons 20, 22 by hydraulic pressure causes  
19 movement of the expansion cone 14; movement of the  
20 drill pipe or the like to which the conveying pipe  
21 42 is coupled has no effect on the expansion  
22 process, other than to move certain portions of the  
23 apparatus 10 within the borehole.

24  
25 If higher expansion forces are required, then  
26 additional pistons can be added to provide  
27 additional force to move the expansion cone 14 and  
28 thus provide additional expansion forces. The  
29 additional pistons can be added in series to provide  
30 additional expansion force. Thus, there is no  
31 restriction on the amount of expansion force that  
32 can be applied as further pistons can be added; the

1     only restriction would be the overall length of the  
2     apparatus 10. This is particularly useful where the  
3     liner, casing and cladding are made of chrome as  
4     this generally requires higher expansion forces.  
5     Also, the connectors between successive portions of  
6     liner and casing etc that are of chrome are  
7     critical, and as this material is typically very  
8     hard, it requires higher expansion forces.

9  
10    The apparatus 10 can be used to expand small sizes  
11    of tubular member 12 (API grades) up to fairly large  
12    diameter members, and can also be used with  
13    lightweight pipe with a relatively small wall  
14    thickness (of less than 5mm) and on tubulars having  
15    a relatively large wall thicknesses.

16  
17    Furthermore, the hydraulic fluid that is used to  
18    move the pistons 20, 22 can be recycled and is thus  
19    not lost into the formation. Conventional expansion  
20    methods using hydraulic or other motive powers can  
21    cause problems with "squeeze" where fluids in the  
22    borehole that are used to propel the expander  
23    device, force fluids in the borehole below the  
24    device back into the formation, which can cause  
25    damage to the formation and prevent it from  
26    producing hydrocarbons.

27  
28    However, the hydraulic fluid that is used to drive  
29    the pistons 20, 22 is retained within the apparatus  
30    10 by the ball 46, and thus will not adversely  
31    effect the formation or pay zone.

32

1 In addition to this, apparatus 10 is provided with a  
2 path through which fluid that may be trapped below  
3 the apparatus 10 (that is fluid that is to the right  
4 of the apparatus 10 in Fig. 1) can flow through the  
5 apparatus 10 to the annulus above it (to the left in  
6 Fig. 1).

7  
8 Referring to Figs 1 and 3 in particular, this is  
9 achieved by providing one or more circumferentially  
10 spaced apart ports 50 that allow fluid to travel  
11 through the spacer 19c and into the annular conduit  
12 52, through the ports 54 in the spacer 19b into the  
13 second conduit 56, and then out into the annulus  
14 through a vent 58. Thus, fluid from below the  
15 apparatus 10 can be vented to above the apparatus  
16 10, thereby reducing the possibility of damage to  
17 the formation or pay zone, and also substantially  
18 preventing the movement of the apparatus 10 from  
19 being arrested due to trapped fluids.

20  
21 Additionally, the apparatus 10 can be used to  
22 circulate fluids before the ball 46 is dropped into  
23 the ball seat 18, and thus cement or other fluids  
24 can be circulated before the tubular member 12 is  
25 expanded. This is particularly advantageous as  
26 cement could be circulated into the annulus between  
27 the member 12 and the liner or open borehole that  
28 the member 12 is to engage, to secure the member 12  
29 in place.

30  
31 It will also be appreciated that a number of  
32 expansion cones 14 can be provided in series so that

1     there is a step-wise expansion of the member 12.  
2     This is particularly useful where the member 12 is  
3     to be expanded to a significant extent, and the  
4     force required to expand it to this extent is  
5     significant and cannot be produced by a single  
6     expansion cone. Although the required force may be  
7     achieved by providing additional pistons (e.g. three  
8     or more), there may be a restriction in the overall  
9     length of the apparatus 10 that precludes this.

10

11    The apparatus 10 can be used to expand portions of  
12    tubular that are perforated and portions that are  
13    non-perforated. This is because the pressure  
14    applied to the pistons 20, 22 can be increased or  
15    decreased to provide for a higher or lower expansion  
16    force. Thus, apparatus 10 can be used to expand  
17    sand screens and strings of tubulars that include  
18    perforated and non-perforated portions.

19

20    Embodiments of the present invention provide  
21    advantages over conventional methods and apparatus  
22    in that the apparatus can be used with small sizes  
23    of tubulars. The force required to expand small  
24    tubulars can be high, and this high force cannot  
25    always be provided by conventional methods because  
26    the size of the tubular reduces the amount of force  
27    that can be applied, particularly where the cone is  
28    being moved by hydraulic pressure. However,  
29    embodiments of the present invention can overcome  
30    this because the expansion force can be increased by  
31    providing additional pistons.

32



1 Modifications and improvements may be made to the  
2 foregoing without departing from the scope of the  
3 present invention. For example, it will be  
4 appreciated that the term "borehole" can refer to  
5 any hole that is drilled to facilitate the recovery  
6 of hydrocarbons, water or the like.  
7

1     CLAIMS

2

3     1.   Apparatus for radially expanding a tubular  
4     comprising one or more driver devices (20, 22)  
5     coupled to an expander device (14), and one or more  
6     anchoring devices (36, 40) engageable with the  
7     tubular (12), wherein the driver device (20, 22)  
8     causes movement of the expander device (14) through  
9     the tubular (12) to radially expand it whilst the  
10    anchoring device (36, 40) prevents movement of the  
11    tubular (12) during expansion.

12

13    2.   Apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the or  
14    each anchoring device (36, 40) provides a reaction  
15    force to the expansion force generated by the or  
16    each driver device (20, 22).

17

18    3.   Apparatus according to either preceding claim,  
19    wherein the or each driver device (20, 22) is a  
20    fluid-actuated device.

21

22    4.   Apparatus according to any preceding claim,  
23    wherein the or each driver device comprises a piston  
24    (20, 22).

25

26    5.   Apparatus according to claim 4, wherein two or  
27    more pistons (20, 22) are provided, the pistons (20,  
28    22) being coupled in series.

29

30    6.   Apparatus according to claim 4 or claim 5,  
31    wherein the or each piston (20, 22) is formed by  
32    providing an annular shoulder on a sleeve (16, 17).

1     7.    Apparatus according to claim 6, wherein the  
2     expander device (14) is coupled to the sleeve (16,  
3     17).

4  
5     8.    Apparatus according to claim 6 or claim 7,  
6     wherein the sleeve (16, 17) is provided with ports  
7     (32, 34) that allow fluid from a bore (16b) of the  
8     sleeve (16, 17) to pass into a fluid chamber (28,  
9     30) or piston area (28, 30) on one side of the or  
10    each piston (20, 22).

11  
12    9.    Apparatus according to claim 8, wherein the  
13    sleeve (16, 17) is provided with a ball seat (18).

14  
15    10.   Apparatus according to claim 8 or claim 9,  
16    wherein the fluid chamber (28, 30) or piston area  
17    (28, 30) is defined between the sleeve (16, 17) and  
18    an end member (24, 26).

19  
20    11.   Apparatus according to any preceding claim,  
21    wherein two or more expander devices (14) are  
22    provided.

23  
24    12.   Apparatus according to any preceding claim,  
25    wherein the or each anchoring device (36, 40) is a  
26    one-way anchoring device.

27  
28    13.   Apparatus according to any preceding claim,  
29    wherein the or each anchoring device (36, 40) is  
30    actuated by moving at least a portion of it in a  
31    first direction.

32

1 14. Apparatus according to claim 13, wherein the or  
2 each anchoring device (36, 40) is de-actuated by  
3 moving said portion in a second direction.  
4

5 15. Apparatus according to any preceding claim,  
6 wherein a first anchoring device (36) is laterally  
7 offset with respect to a second anchoring device  
8 (40).  
9

10 16. Apparatus for radially expanding a tubular  
11 comprising one or more driver devices (20, 22)  
12 coupled to an expander device (14), and one or more  
13 anchoring devices (36, 40) engageable with the  
14 tubular (12), wherein the or each driver device (20,  
15 22) causes movement of the expander device (14)  
16 through the tubular (12) to radially expand it  
17 whilst the anchoring device (36, 40) provides a  
18 reaction force to the expansion force generated by  
19 the or each driver device (20, 22).  
20

21 17. Apparatus according to claim 16, wherein at  
22 least one anchoring device (36, 40) prevents  
23 movement of the tubular (12) during expansion.  
24

25 18. Apparatus according to claim 16 or claim 17,  
26 wherein the or each driver device (20, 22) is a  
27 fluid-actuated device.  
28

29 19. Apparatus according to any one of claims 16 to  
30 18, wherein the or each driver device comprises a  
31 piston (20, 22).  
32

1     20. Apparatus according to claim 19, wherein two or  
2     more pistons (20, 22) are provided, the pistons (20,  
3     22) being coupled in series.

4  
5     21. Apparatus according to claim 19 or claim 20,  
6     wherein the or each piston (20, 22) is formed by  
7     providing an annular shoulder on a sleeve (16, 17).

8  
9     22. Apparatus according to claim 21, wherein the  
10    expander device (14) is coupled to the sleeve (16,  
11    17).

12  
13    23. Apparatus according to claim 21 or claim 22,  
14    wherein the sleeve (16, 17) is provided with ports  
15    (32, 34) that allow fluid from a bore (16b) of the  
16    sleeve (16, 17) to pass into a fluid chamber (28,  
17    30) or piston area (28, 30) on one side of the or  
18    each piston (20, 22).

19  
20    24. Apparatus according to claim 23, wherein the  
21    sleeve (16, 17) is provided with a ball seat (18).

22  
23    25. Apparatus according to claim 23 or claim 24,  
24    wherein the fluid chamber (28, 30) or piston area  
25    (28, 30) is defined between the sleeve (16, 17) and  
26    an end member (24, 26).

27  
28    26. Apparatus according to any one of claims 16 to  
29    25, wherein two or more expander devices (14) are  
30    provided.

31

1 27. Apparatus according to any one of claims 16 to  
2 26, wherein the or each anchoring device (36, 40) is  
3 a one-way anchoring device.

4

5 28. Apparatus according to any one of claims 16 to  
6 27, wherein the or each anchoring device (36, 40) is  
7 actuated by moving at least a portion of it in a  
8 first direction.

9

10 29. Apparatus according to claim 28, wherein the or  
11 each anchoring device (36, 40) is de-actuated by  
12 moving said portion in a second direction.

13

14 30. Apparatus according to any one of claims 16 to  
15 29, wherein a first anchoring device (36) is  
16 laterally offset with respect to a second anchoring  
17 device (40).

18

19 31. Apparatus for radially expanding a tubular  
20 comprising one or more driver devices (20, 22) that  
21 are coupled to an expander device (14), where fluid  
22 collects in a fluid chamber (28, 30) and acts on the  
23 or each driver device (20, 22) to move the expander  
24 device (14).

25

26 32. Apparatus according to claim 31, wherein the or  
27 each driver device comprises a piston (20, 22).

28

29 33. Apparatus according to 32, wherein two or more  
30 pistons (20, 22) are provided, the pistons (20, 22)  
31 being coupled in series.

32

1     34. Apparatus according to claim 32 or claim 33,  
2     wherein the or each piston (20, 22) is formed by  
3     providing an annular shoulder on a sleeve (16, 17).  
4

5     35. Apparatus according to claim 34, wherein the  
6     expander device (14) is coupled to the sleeve (16,  
7     17).  
8

9     36. Apparatus according to claim 34 or claim 35,  
10    wherein the or each fluid chamber (28, 30) is formed  
11    on one side of the or each piston (20, 22) between  
12    the sleeve (16, 17) and an end member (24, 26).  
13

14    37. Apparatus according to claim 36, wherein the  
15    sleeve (16, 17) is provided with ports (32, 34) that  
16    allow fluid from a bore (16b) of the sleeve (16, 17)  
17    to pass into the or each fluid chamber (28, 30).  
18

19    38. Apparatus according to claim 37, wherein the  
20    sleeve (16, 17) is provided with a ball seat (18).  
21

22    39. Apparatus according to any one of claims 31 to  
23    38, wherein two or more expander devices (14) are  
24    provided.  
25

26    40. Apparatus according to any one of claims 31 to  
27    39, wherein the apparatus includes one or more  
28    anchoring devices (36, 40) that can engage the  
29    tubular (12) to prevent movement of the tubular (12)  
30    during expansion.  
31

1 41. Apparatus according to claim 40, wherein the or  
2 each anchoring device (36, 40) is actuated by moving  
3 at least a portion of it in a first direction.  
4

5 42. Apparatus according to claim 41, wherein the or  
6 each anchoring device (36, 40) is de-actuated by  
7 moving said portion in a second direction.  
8

9 43. Apparatus according to any one of claims 40 to  
10 42, wherein a first anchoring device (36) is  
11 laterally offset with respect to a second anchoring  
12 device (40).  
13

14 44. A method of expanding a tubular, the method  
15 comprising the step of actuating one or more driver  
16 devices (20, 22) to move an expander device (14)  
17 within the tubular (12) to radially expand the  
18 tubular (12).  
19

20 45. A method according to claim 44, wherein the  
21 step of actuating the or each driver device (20, 22)  
22 comprises applying fluid pressure thereto.  
23

24 46. A method according to claim 44 or claim 45,  
25 wherein the method includes the additional step of  
26 gripping the tubular (12) during expansion.  
27

28 47. A method according to claim 46, wherein the  
29 step of gripping the tubular (12) comprises  
30 actuating one or more anchoring devices (36, 40) to  
31 grip the tubular (12).  
32



1 48. A method according to claim 47, the method  
2 including one, some or all of the additional steps  
3 of a) reducing the fluid pressure applied to the or  
4 each driver device (20, 22); b) releasing the or  
5 each anchoring device (36, 40); c) moving the  
6 expander device (14) to an unexpanded portion of the  
7 tubular (12); d) actuating the or each anchoring  
8 device (36, 40) to grip the tubular (12); and e)  
9 increasing the fluid pressure applied to the or each  
10 driver device (20, 22) to move the expander device  
11 (14) to expand the tubular (12).  
12

13 49. A method according to claim 48, wherein the  
14 method includes repeating steps a) to e) until the  
15 entire length of the tubular (12) is expanded.  
16

17 50. A method of radially expanding a tubular  
18 comprising the steps of applying pressurised fluid  
19 to one or more driver devices (20, 22) that are  
20 coupled to an expander device (14), where fluid  
21 collects in a fluid chamber (28, 30) and acts on the  
22 or each driver device (20, 22) to move the expander  
23 device (14).  
24

25 51. A method according to claim 50, wherein the  
26 method includes the additional step of gripping the  
27 tubular (12) during expansion.  
28

29 52. A method according to claim 51, wherein the  
30 step of gripping the tubular (12) comprises  
31 actuating one or more anchoring devices (36, 40) to  
32 grip the tubular (12).

1 53. A method according to claim 52, the method  
2 including one, some or all of the additional steps  
3 of a) reducing the fluid pressure applied to the or  
4 each driver device (20, 22); b) releasing the or  
5 each anchoring device (36, 40); c) moving the  
6 expander device (14) to an unexpanded portion of the  
7 tubular (12); d) actuating the or each anchoring  
8 device (36, 40) to grip the tubular (12); and e)  
9 increasing the fluid pressure applied to the or each  
10 driver device (20, 22) to move the expander device  
11 (14) to expand the tubular.  
12

13 54. A method according to claim 53, wherein the  
14 method includes repeating steps a) to e) until the  
15 entire length of the tubular (12) is expanded.  
16

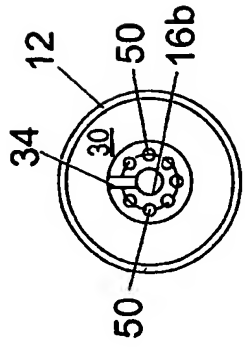
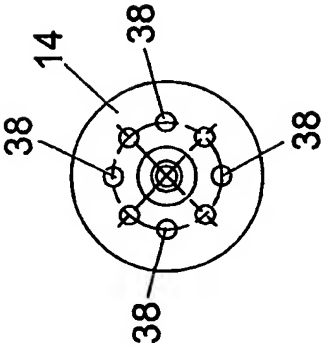
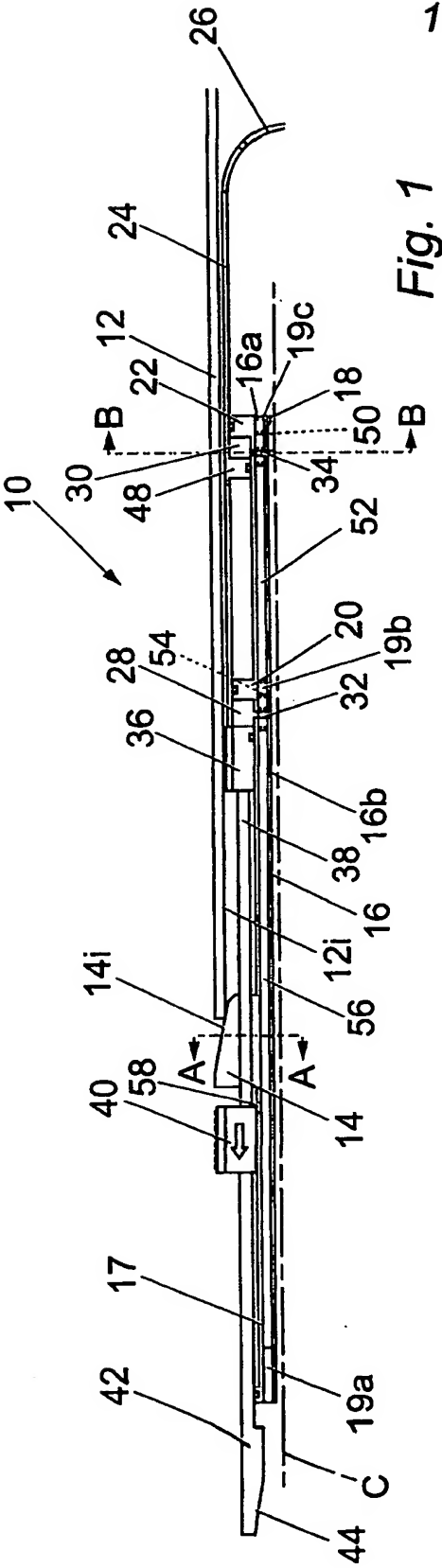


Fig. 2

Fig. 3

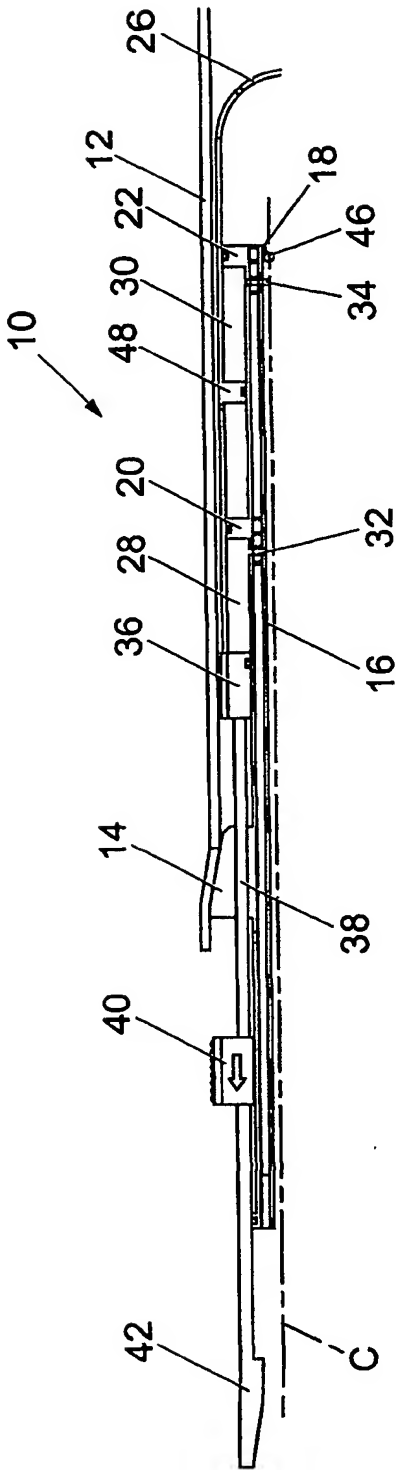


Fig. 4

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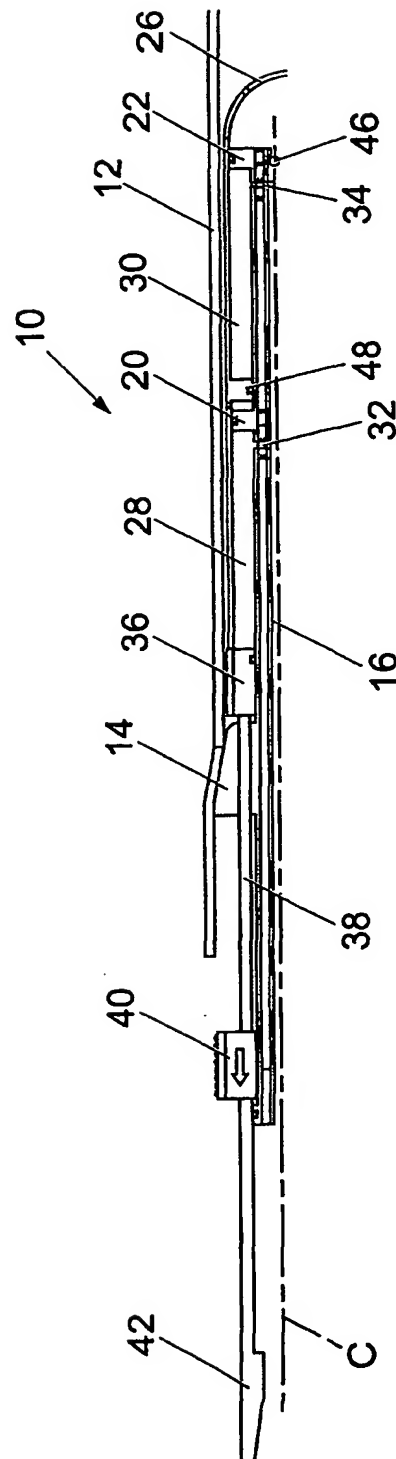


Fig. 5

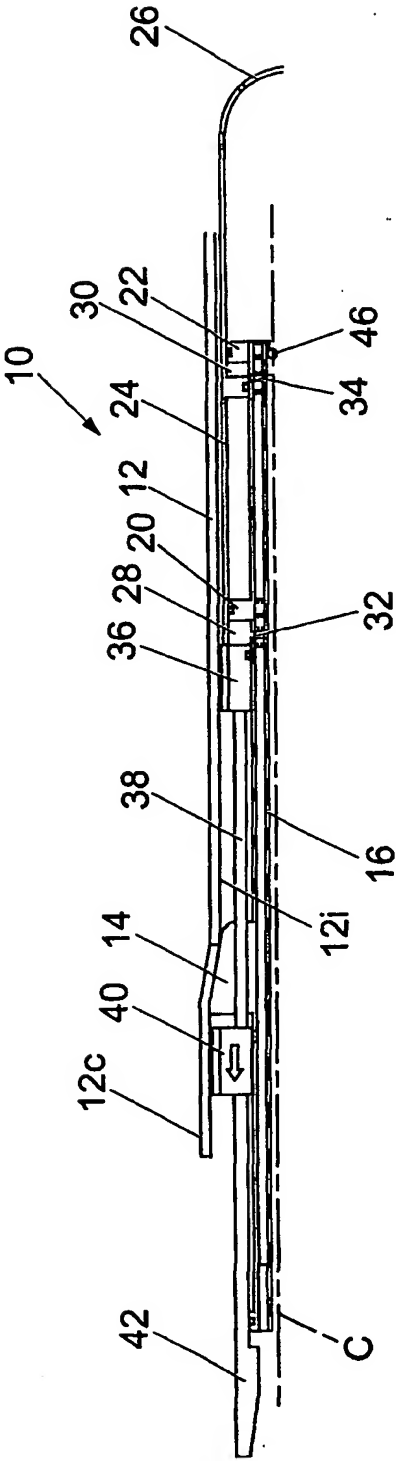


Fig. 6

5 / 5

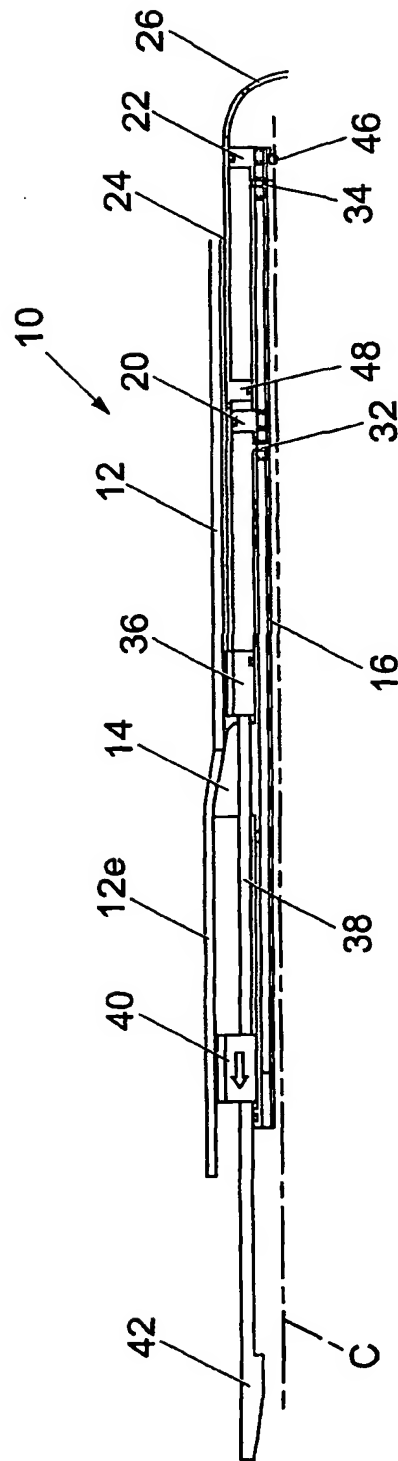


Fig. 7

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intel nual Application No  
PCT/GB 02/01848

<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> IPC 7 E21B43/10 E21B23/01		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
<b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b> Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 7 E21B		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used) EP0-Internal		
<b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b>		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 3 203 451 A (VINCENT RENIC P) 31 August 1965 (1965-08-31)	1-8,10, 11,13, 14, 16-23, 25,26, 28,29, 31-37, 39-42, 44-54
Y	column 2, line 47-50; figures 1-3,6,13 column 7, line 64 -column 8, line 35	9,12,15, 24,27, 30,38,43
Y	US 3 746 092 A (LAND K) 17 July 1973 (1973-07-17) figure 3	9,24,38
-/-		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patent family members are listed in annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents : *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance *E* earlier document but published on or after the International filing date *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means *P* document published prior to the International filing date but later than the priority date claimed *T* later document published after the International filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. *Z* document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the International search		Date of mailing of the International search report
8 August 2002		16/08/2002
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5618 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax (+31-70) 340-3018		Authorized officer
		van Berlo, A



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. nat. Application No.  
PCT/GB 02/01848

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
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